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followed for a mile on the south by the lower pebble rock, which is followed at the brow of the North (or Alleghany) Mountain by the red shales of XI, and these below by a greenish gray sand rock. The sand rocks of Long Pond amount to a thickness of about 190 feet, according to a rough leveling from an exposure of the lower pebble rock, three quarters of a mile south-east of the Pond, to the top of a hill a quarter of a mile north-east of the Pond. The upper seventy feet of these sand rocks are, at least in part, greenish in color, the lower 120 feet are mostly light brown or sometimes white. The iron ore has been proved by digging and boring about sixty feet above the lower pebble rock, and it has about fifteen feet of blue shaly sand rock below it, that grows black towards the bottom, and seems to have true coal slate below it in some places and very dark sand rock for a few feet below that. The lower pebble rock here seems to be some seventy feet thick; some of its layers turn into sand rock in parts; and some thirty feet below the top is an irregular bed of coal slate that varies from nothing up to perhaps eighteen inches in thickness and has sometimes a few inches of coal.

The apparent correspondence of this coal with a thin coal bed within the upper pebble rock, at Birch Creek, and the discovery of the coal slate near the iron ore, and the general close resemblance of the sand rocks to those of the productive coal measures, together with the statements in the State Report of the thickness of the Great Conglemerate in this region, led very naturally to the belief that the pebble rock at Long Pond was the same as the one at Birch Creek, that it was, in fact, the whole of No. XII, and that the sand rocks of Long Pond were those of the productive coal measures, and contained, like those of Birch Creek, a five foot coal bed near the bottom, and a thirteen foot one some fifty-five feet higher up. The lower 150 feet of the Long Pond sand rocks have been, however, pretty thoroughly proved by borings and other exposures to contain no coal bed.

October 29th.

Mr Cassin, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Seventeen members present.

Chas. W. Matthews was elected a member.

On favorable reports of the Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

Notes on a Collection of California MYRIAPODA, with the Descriptions of New Eastern Species.

BY HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D.

The California specimens, herein noted, were collected by my friends, Dr. George H. Horn, late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Mr. William M. Gabb, of the State Geological Survey, who generously gave them to me. It will be noticed that certain species, which were assigned in my monograph to Georgia, are included in the collection. Yet I do not believe that the geographical range of these species is by any means so extensive. All the specimens alluded to as described formerly as natives of Georgia, were collected by Dr. Le Conte. That gentleman informed me, whilst preparing my extended memoir, that he had made collections both in Georgia and California, and presented them to the Academy of Natural Sciences. There was but a single bottle to be found in the cabinet with the doctor's name attached, and that was labelled Georgia; consequently I concluded that the California specimens were missing. There can be no mistake as to the localities assigned to the various species in the present paper, and it seems most probable that Dr. Le Conte's specimens of Californian myriapods were emptied by some